



In the Press, and will be ready for Publication,
By CHARLES ELLIOT, PARLIAMENT SQUARE,
In the first week of November next.

A TREATISE ON THE THEORY AND PRACTICE

SURGERY,

(Illustrated with Copper-plates)

VOLUME THE FIRST.

By BENJAMIN BELL,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and one of
the Surgeons to the Royal Infirmary of that City.

This Work, when completed, is meant to comprehend a Full System
of Modern Surgery; the whole to be contained in four Octavo Vo-
lumes, the other three being already in great forwardness.

Of Mr ELLIOT may be had, by the same Author.

A TREATISE ON THE THEORY AND MANAGEMENT OF ULCERS,
with a Dissertation on the White Swellings of the Joints. The 2d
Edition. Price, 5 s. in boards.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.

MR BARRON, Professor of BELLES LETTRES and LOGIC,
will next session open a Class for the improvement of CONVERSATION
and PUBLIC SPEAKING. It is intended as a practical continuation of
the business of the first class, and as an exemplification of the principles
and rules advanced in the Lectures.

The students will begin by composing short essays on historical, critical,
or political subjects, with which they are supposed to be most familiar.
In prescribing the subjects, an opinion will be given of the best
manner of treating them, and the books will be named where assistance
may be had. The Professor will read every essay carefully, and mark
errors in the thought or the style. The essays will then be returned to the
authors, to be corrected and transferred; after which, it is proposed that
the authors shall read and recite them in public, in order to acquire expe-
rience in the modulation of the voice, and to habituate themselves to the
face of public assemblies. Toward the end of the session, political
subjects will be prescribed, on which orations may be made; one half in
favour of one side of the argument, the other half in favour of the op-
posite; and they will be alternately recited.

It is presumed, that such an institution will contribute more toward
the formation of taste, and the improvement of the useful and ornamental
art of Writing, than the hearing of many lectures. It will also re-
serve, in some measure, the ancient method of teaching eloquence, as
practised in the Rhetorical Schools; in which the greatest statesmen and
orators were educated, and the most eminent philosophers sometimes
condemned to be teachers.

PITMENWERN, Sept. 2. 1782.

THIS day the PUBLIC SCHOOL here was

examined in presence of the Magistrates, several Clergy-
men, and a respectable number of the inhabitants, when the children
gave the most convincing proofs of their progress in the several branches
of education in which they have been instructed.—In justice to Mr
VESSE the teacher, who has bestowed unwearied attention in commu-
nicating to his pupils the principles of Latin and English Grammar, and
as an encouragement to the scholars to make further progress, we sub-
scribers do with pleasure give this public testimony of our approbation
of the Teacher, both as to the manner of his teaching, and the success
of it, manifested in the exhibition made this day by the scholars.

JOHN GHISHOLM, Bailie. G. OLEIG.
GAVIN HOOGE, Bailie. JOHN NAIRNE, do.
JAMES NAIRNE, Minister. WILLIAM BEAT, do.
A. GILLIES, do. JAMES FORRESTER, do.

To be SOLD by JOHN GRANT Merchant in LEITH,

LEMONS, in chests and half chests.

RUSSIA SOAP, very old, and of the best quality.
CHEDDER CHEESE,
WILTSHIRE ditto, } all of a very fine quality.
DOUBLE GLOUCESTER ditto.

N. B. The Lemons are lately imported from Lisbon. The chests are of
the largest size; and purchasers may have them repacked, if they in-
cline.

THE Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Coun-

ty of Roxburgh are desired to meet at Jedburgh on the 21st day
of September currently to take under consideration the propriety of con-
sulting with several other counties, in concerting measures for laying
aside the present mode of creating nominal and fictitious qualifications
for voting at elections for members of Parliament.

Not to be repeated.

OBSERVATIONS,

TENDING TO EXPLAIN

THE PRINCIPLES OF AN INTENDED

BILL.

For the better Ordering the EXERCISE MEW,

In that Part of GREAT BRITAIN called SCOTLAND.

THE Noblemen and Gentlemen, under whose inspection the draught
of the bill, for the better ordering the Fencible Men in Scot-
land, was framed, do not pretend to foresee all the circumstances that
may be provided for in so important a subject, by the wisdom of Par-
liament, nor even to give their draught all the form which may be ne-
cessary.

They wish only to state their object, and the means, in general, by
which they would hope to obtain it, for the consideration of those who
are represented in Parliament, and whose dearest interests are at stake
in every question relating to the safety and defence of their country.

The militia laws in Scotland are confessedly defective and ineffectual:
The framers of the draught look no farther than to the supply of this
defect.

If the gentlemen and land-holders in Scotland concur in adopting
a reasonable plan, their representatives are too wise to neglect the pro-
fit of it, and their fellow-subjects in the southern part of the island
too candid to refuse their consent.

It is shameful to say that the inhabitants of this country should
tremble for their safety at home; and that, when a Dutch Squadron
is at sea, we should be anxious, not only for our coasting trade, but
for our towns, and the habitations of our people on the coast.

Gentlemen, to whose consideration the draught of the bill is offer-
ed, will attend to the importance of the object, and the method that
is proposed to obtain it.

The object is, the greatest safety at the least expense. The method
will be explained by the following propositions:

The men able to carry arms are nearly a fourth part of the whole
number of inhabitants in any country.

This is so considerable in every state, even of a moderate size, that it
may be considered as sufficient for its security against the greatest stand-
ing armies, and, with an insular situation, forms a complete defence.

The custom of Bern alone has 100,000 men.

The chief objects, with regard to this body of men, are,
1st, How they may be instructed in the use of arms.

2^d, How they may be employed for the service of the state.

• We formerly took an opportunity of laying before our readers the
number of men proposed to be raised by the intended Militia Bill, as
apportioned among the several counties in Scotland.

The framers of the draught do not pretend to say in what form the
state should employ its strength. They only wish to have it considered
in what manner a body of men, with the least possible expense to the
Public, and with the least possible interruption to labour, may qualify
themselves to become a servicable part of that strength, and be at all
times ready to defend their country. The first is the principal design
of the bill.

It is proposed to discipline the whole body of Fencible Men; but,
as a part only can be called out at the same time, an exact rotation
becomes an essential requisite in the execution of this design.

By the present militia laws, regiments are produced, officered, in-
deed, by the gentlemen of the county, and disciplined as well as sol-
diers can be without service, but confiding always of the same men, re-
cruited at a great expense by the counties, which is renewed every three
years.

By the proposed bill for a constitutional internal defence for this
country, every expensive and oppressive service is cautiously guarded
against.

The use of the firelock can be learned in a shorter time than that of
any other weapon. A man that has been accustomed to hunt or shoot
is already a soldier.

The ballot points out only the order in which men are taken into
the exercising corps, being supposed not to return less than ten
years.

It is proposed that the arms shall be given in trust to the officers
and men, who are made accountable for their preservation and re-
pairs.

As the men are persons of a known character, and of a fixed resi-
dence in their parishes, amidst their friends and relations, who natu-
rally engage their affections, it may be considered as a sufficient quali-
fication for the trust reposed in them by their country; and the arms
so distributed are probably safer than in any public repository.

Evil-minded persons might force or surprise a public repository, and
might thus possess themselves at once of the arms of a whole district;
but, from the hands of creditable persons, they can take but a few.

Jealousy of the body of the people is the principle of tyranny. The
bulk of the people in every mild government, are disposed to preserve
the peace; and in so mild and happy a constitution as Great Britain,
there can be few who wish to disturb it.

Where unhappy or dangerous
prejudices prevail, they form a bond of union that gives to a fac-
tion an advantage over a dissipated people; but such factions are re-
strained, or instantly suppressed, by the majority who are entrusted
with arms, and act from the authority of the law.

A person having his arms in his own power, may find many spare
times for exercise, which would be lost if the arms were locked up in
a public repository.

This is all that is requisite for the full instructions; viz. the neces-
sary motions of the platoon. They then meet in squads at the village
parade, to perform them uniformly.

On holidays, when they usually do not labour, they assemble in
companies in the districts, for the field exercise and firing with ball.

At the county meetings the battalions unite for a review, &c. when
the men will receive pay, a gratuity, and distribution of premiums.
Thus the exercise proceeds and ends with little interruption to labour,
and a compensation for any necessary loss of it.

The civil liberty of the exercising corps is preserved, as they are not
subject to martial law without their own consent; but, fine, with the
consequent failure, were necessary to enforce attendance and perform-
ance of the above duties in the private men; deprivation and incapacity
were thought sufficient in the higher ranks, even if it should be
found that honour, and the love of their country, had got their pro-
per effect, which must seldom happen.

The attachment men have to their home and place of abode, and
its necessary connection with their support, is also respected; and ex-
cept at the stated times, they are not liable to be called out, unless to
preserve the peace; when the military power, as in every well-regulated
government, is subjected to the civil magistracy.

The prerogative of the executive power is maintained, and its dele-
gation in some measure secured from abuse in the appointments. Its
resources for defence and action, at home and abroad, will be multi-
plied by these nurseries of soldiers. The Sovereign will find men of
every description ready to follow his standard against an enemy. He
will find many to follow it abroad; and still many more who, though
confined to their home and its neighbourhood, would be in a condition
to repel an enemy.

It was particularly in view to support the institution, and restrain
its abuses, by connecting it intimately, as every part of the constitu-
tion ought to be, with the established religion of the country; one of
whose happy effects is to form those opinions that are the basis of civil
and military authority.

Its resemblance to the celebrated establishment among the free states
of the Alps, to which they owe their security and exemption from the
troubles that have affected the rest of Europe, perhaps also a part of
their excellent national character, will easily be observed.

Among the officers, one line of distinction is only drawn. From the
gentry balloted to serve in the superior ranks, the Lieutenant will prob-
ably choose the field-officers, either from their dignity and fortune
in the county, or from their fitness to perform the duty. In filling
on persons for office, a mixture of lot and choice is supposed prefer-
able to either alone. It is not meant to exclude promotion from the
subalterns, if a method consistent with the principle of qualification
can be devised.

A regard for the Public, it is hoped, will be a sufficient motive to
the officers. Their example, with the influence of the law, will have
a proper effect on the men; the gratification of the coat and shoes will
be pleasing to them; the public appearances, and the distribution of
premiums, will excite an emulation that will tend gradually to perfect
the whole. Reward and punishment are the great springs of action
among men: They may depend on opinion as well as interest, and
something being fixed on in the manners and customs of a people, may
operate like honour among gentlemen, and have an equal and better
effect than fines or imprisonment, as we may observe in many beautiful
instances in the Julian laws. For the framers of the bill, after long
deliberation, could find few in our manners that was not subject to con-
siderable objections.

Upon an invasion or rebellion, the State may rely with confidence
on the support of such an establishment, as the present Minister ex-
pressed himself, with equal judgment and liberality: In fact, there
would probably be a contention for the preference, if we may trust to
our experience of the human passions, when excited by these great oc-
casions. Such emulations will carry men farther than any thing that
a law can enact.

The sum required for the support of this institution was calculated
with as much economy as possible. It is hoped still, that considerable
savings may be made after the first year. It exceeds not the half of
what was necessary to embody the 6000 militia, and is not above the
pay of three regiments of dragoons.

In a country, such as Scotland, where there is so great a variety in
the situation and circumstances of each county, it was difficult to form
a scheme that would be suitable to each. The outlines only are given,
and an approach, as far as these will admit, is only expected. It is
fortunate, however, that, where the distances are the greatest, the in-
convenience and interruption will be less sensibly felt.

Many other good effects might be enumerated as the consequences
of this institution; but it is sufficient to make men think of it.

The Noblemen and Gentlemen were justly alarmed at the rejection
of a militia bill in the present defenceless state of this country; but the
knowledge of Lord Shelburne's sentiments, and the liberal confidence
expressed in the twenty-second act of his Majesty's reign, gave hopes,
that the objection might be rather to the form of that bill, than to the
institution of a national defence in Scotland.

From the London Papers, Aug. 3.

Cádiz, July 26. The Lord Howe merchantman, of 30
guns, six-pounders, which sailed from Plymouth on the 30 inst.

laden with meat, Oporto wine, rum, soap, and some iron hoops
for some cables of Madeira wine, to which place she was bound
in her passage to Quebec, is brought in here; she had on board
sixteen Englishmen, including John Edmonds the Captain, be-
sides 25 Americans, who entered on board this ship with the
intention of making themselves masters of it during the voy-
age, which actually took place in the night of the 21st instant.

While the English Captain was at table with his countrymen,
the Americans suddenly entered the cabin armed, threatening
death to the first who fired, and the English acknowledged
themselves prisoners. Then John Dalmer, one of the Amer-
icans, took the command of the frigate, from whom we receiv-
ed this account, and brought her to here, where she lies at
anchor. This event happened without death or wounds on
either side.

Hague, Aug. 25. The States of Holland and West Frie-
land having assembled on the 17th inst. took into consideration
the proposition of the deputies of the city of Amsterdam, for
the continuation of the operations in concert with France a-
gainst England, for the campaign of 1783, and for the renewal
of the treaty of commerce of the year 1759.

After mature deliberation it was resolved, that the said propositions be ex-
amined by the Lords of the corps of nobility, and other depu-
ties of their Noble and Grand Mightinesses for important af-
fairs, in order that the Assembly may avail itself of their con-
siderations and advice.

Their Noble and Grand Mightinesses have published the fol-
lowing placard:

"The States of Holland, West Friesland, &c. Whereas
we have been informed, that, on the banks of our coasts, shores,
&c. vessels are hired for carrying to England letters and pas-
sengers more speedily than by the ordinary means; and as in the
present circumstances they may be made use of contrary to the
interest of this state, it is consequently indispensably necessary
to prevent this inconvenience: We have thought proper to
forbid, by these presents, the carrying into the said kingdom of
Great Britain, during the present war, any letters or pas-
sengers whatever by the said vessels, without the express permis-
sion of the Lord High Admiral, or one of the Colleges of Ad-
miralty, or in short by leave of our Council and Committee, or
by those who may be authorized by them, on pain of confisca-
tion of the vessels taken in contravention after the date of these
presents, and the forfeiture of 1000 florins, payable by the es-
quippers, pilots, &c. one-third of which shall be paid by the of-
ficer who shall carry these presents into execution, one-third to
the informer, and one-third to the poor; and, moreover, cor-
poral punishment shall be inflicted on whoever shall be convicted
of having corresponded in any manner with the enemy, or
giving them any assistance," &c.

The last advices from the Texel mention, that the stormy
weather has considerably damaged our ships, and particularly
the frigate Jason, Captain Story; orders are consequently given
to repair them as soon as possible; and furnish them with
provisions and ammunition for two months; from which it is
concluded that our fleet will soon put to sea again.

They write from Coeverden, that the continued rain and
high winds have done very great damage to the productions of
the earth of every kind in that district.

Amsterdam, Aug. 23. It is affirmed that the treaty of Com-
merce between this republic and that of the United States has
been delivered to Mr Adams, Plenipotentiary from the Amer-
ican Congress.

Utrecht, Aug. 25. M. Brantzen, Minister Plenipotentiary
of their High Mightinesses to the Court of France, is returned
from Guelders to the Hague, to receive his final instructions,
and then repair to Versailles.

LONDON.

We hear that Rear-Admiral Alexander Hood is appointed
to go out with the grand fleet, in the room of Rear-Admiral
Kempfel.

Lord Howe is to have 40 sail of the line, and 11 frigates,
for the relief of Gibraltar; a force fully equal to all the oppo-
sition the combined fleet may make to oppose it.

Admiral Milbank takes so large a force with him to the
North Sea, in order that if the Dutch fleet should come out, to
gain a complete victory over them, as there are apprehensions
otherwise of their joining the French and Spaniards.

Friday, General Conway surveyed the new works upon
Brompton-hill, on which occasion he was saluted with a dis-
charge of 42 rounds from the artillery upon the lines.

The behaviour of the Prince of Wales, on the death of his
brother Prince Alfred, was truly filial, and of course highly
honourable to himself. He saw that the Royal Father was
greatly affected by the death of the young Prince, and he omit-
ted nothing in his power to alleviate his affliction, and direct
his thoughts from the disaster that had just happened. At one
time he prevailed upon his Majesty to ride out with him; and
then the views and prospects all round furnished a theme for
conversation, that diverted the monarch's gloom: When at
home, the Prince requested his father would permit him to
read to him. In a word, he behaved in a manner that would
highly edify those who have a veneration for filial tenderness
and piety.

Captain Waghorne, who commanded the Royal George,
and who had the good fortune not to perish in her, is the same
gallant officer who was first Lieutenant of the Fortitude of 74
guns, which carried Admiral Hyde Parker's flag in the ob-
stinate engagement on the Dogger-Bank: That Admiral, in or-
der to reward the meritorious services of that officer, promoted
him to the command of the Princess Amelia, whose brave com-
mander, Captain Macartney, fell in the action. The Lords of
the Admiralty were pleased to approve of the promotion, and
Mr Waghorne ranks as Post-Captain from the 6th of August
1781.



Whitehall, Sept. 3.
THE King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the Honourable Charles Howard, (commonly called Earl of Surrey,) to be Deputy Earl-Marshal of England.

Berlin, Aug. 15. The King of Prussia set out this morning for Silesia, as did his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia yesterday. His Prussian Majesty was accompanied by General Mullendorf.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Sept. 3.

Extract of a letter from Bombay, 26th April, 1812.
On the 20th of this month, we had a most severe gale of wind; great number of small crafts, &c. were lost in this bay. Several of our ships parted their cables; the Latham being unlashed and unrigged, rode it out easy; the Essex came in after the gale, having lost her main and fore-masts; several vessels came in dismasted; the Cutler armed Crabb, with corn for Madras, and the Barnstall, late Horatius, from Goa, are supposed to be lost; great numbers of the Mahatras fighting vessels on the coast are lost, and others damaged; and by all the accounts, none of the ships in the Bay could possibly survive the gale; there was a Portuguese ship arrived from China lately there; the N. S. Derabada, a Portuguese ship, lately sailed hence for China, came in dismasted; the Sha Baram Gorce, is just arrived from China, parted with the Carter off Nicobar Islands; she sailed in company with the Rumbold, and another country ship for Bengal; two large ships, supposed the Sultan and Magnanime, and several others, were seen off Achia head, by the Sha Baram Gorce.

The Alexander Gheim, and Peggy, Williamson, from St. Kitt's, and Cotton Planter, Young, from St. Lucia, drove on shore at the Varow Point, in the river Shannon, in a violent gale of wind at S. W. on the 24th ult. the Alexander and Peggy lay on bad ground; the first is full of water, the Cotton Planter is on safe ground.

The Good Intent, from Cork, and Liverpool, foundered at anchor near Breffon Island.

The Edward, a small West-India schooner, was taken in Cape Mendocino Bay, on the coast of Africa, by the Surveillante and Ariel French frigates, and a cutter, about the 12th of June.

The Lord Howe, Edinburgh, from Plymouth to Madras, and Quebec, is carried into Cadix by part of her crew.

The Haldimand, Allen, and Enterprise, Gardner, from Labrador to Quebec, are taken by an American privateer.

Davis, Sept. 1. This morning sailed Northward, Admiral Milbank, with fifteen sail of the line, several frigates, sloops, and cutters.

From the London Papers, Sept. 3.

LONDON, Sept. 3.
The General Carlton arrived ship is arrived from New-York, which place she left the 20th of July, and this day at Chagres time, it was currently reported, that Captain Lippincott had been given up to the Americans, which had procured the release of Captain Afigill from confinement, though he still remained as a prisoner of war, in order to be exchanged. The Loyalties, it is said, were in a ferment on the occasion.

As much has been lately said about the recapture of St. Christopher's, and many of the public papers have given Capt. S. Blackburn's report on that subject in an erroneous manner; this induces us to lay before the public, the substance of what passed between him and Lord Keppel, who sent for him to the Admiralty soon after his arrival.

Captain Blackburn failed from Granada in a neutral ship, about the middle of July, and on his passage fell in with a small fleet of merchant ships, as he supposed, from America to the islands; though they informed him there were French troops on board for Bolton; that, upon making some enquiry, an armed ship came up, and ordered him to leave the fleet, on pain of being sunk; which he thought prudent to comply with, and the next day he saw two English ships, one of which boarded him, and ordered him with his papers on board the Dolphin of 44 guns; the other ship in company being the Nymph of 36 guns. These informed Captain Blackburn they were lately from Jamaica; and that, before they failed, a vessel had arrived there from the Windward Islands, with the news of St. Christopher's being recaptured; but on his urging them for a letter on the subject, they replied, they had no time to write, as they were determined to go after the American vessels he had seen the day before; and accordingly parted from him. On the whole, Capt. Blackburn supposes the news to be premature, as he imagines the frigates failed from Jamaica, the same time he did from Granada; therefore, the event must have happened, if true, some days previous to his sailing, for the account to have reached Jamaica, which he thinks he must have heard of in the Windward Islands, had St. Kitt's been retaken.

Yesterday, a disagreeable report prevailed, that a son of a great personage, in going out a shooting, had fallen from his phaeton, and broke his arm; but on the minutest enquiry, we can assure our readers, that no such accident has happened, and that the report takes its rise from the same source as first propagated the accounts of the death of Prince William Henry.

The last dispatches from Mr. Fitzherbert have given the Ministers great hopes of settling the preliminaries of peace before the meeting of Parliament: The propositions of France are very moderate: They offer to restore all our West-India islands, and they demand Canada in return; Spain asks Gibraltar, and offers, in return, Porto Rico and Minorca; the request of America is Independence; the Dutch ask a restoration of all places, and some compensation for their losses. It is said the general terms will undoubtedly be accepted, and any little difficulties be left to be settled by a Congress, which it is said will soon meet.

Morn. Post.
Last Saturday arrived in town from Madrid, Col. Pringle, of his Majesty's 51st regiment of foot, one of the officers left with the Spaniards, as a hostage, for the safe return at Minorca of all the transports, which brought the late garrison of Fort St. Philip's to England.

The accounts from India, so far from appearing satisfactory, though given by the East-India Company, are by no means to be depended on, not being either official or authenticated. The Governor of Bombay, from whom they come, gives them no further credit than ought to be given to fugitive reports, originating in various quarters, and even these reports are silent upon the transactions of full five months, so that it is not possible to form even a probable conjecture of India affairs.

It is currently reported that the brave Earl Cornwallis is to go to the East-Indies, to succeed Sir Eyre Coote; and it must give great pleasure to all who know the noble distinguished zeal of that worthy Peer and excellent officer, to think that no man is so likely to restore the name of his country to credit in the East, and to put an end to that oppression and peculation, which has brought the name of Briton to disgrace all over India.

A letter from Paris mentions, that Count de Grasse speaks very highly of the conduct of Lord Hood, and of the great decency with which he was treated by Governor Campbell, while he remained in the island of Jamaica, of whom he talks in language of great esteem and respect.

A French ship, bound for Maricao and Guadalupe, with 150 slaves on board, they having got loose, rose upon the crew on the coast of Africa, murdered them all; and afterwards run the ship ashore, and escaped; soon after it was got off with little damage, but the provisions were carried off by the negroes.

One hundred of the eight-barrel muskets, weighing each only between 13 and 14 pounds, were a few days ago sent to be embarked on board the fleet under Lord Howe, who, immediately on their arrival, caused them to be discharged at some empty barrels, swung at the distance of near 300 yards; and, from the havoc they made, his Lordship said they greatly surpassed the expectation he had formed of them.

The most important news relative to the insurrection in South America is kept alive by letters from Lisbon, which say, that the attempts of the Spanish court to conceal it are fruitless; for that the merchants know the information to be founded in fact.

It is not mentioned in any of the letters which treat of the South American rebellion, that the capital of Peru had surrendered, but that the rebels had threatened to march towards it to ransack it of its treasures, and then set it in flames. The Viceroy and the whole city were under very painful apprehensions on this account.

Admiral Kempenfelt had been on shore an hour or two before the accident happened which deprived us of his gallant services. He had noticed, and was certainly come out of his cabin, but, unwilling to leave his ship while there was hopes of righting her, staid till it was too late. When it was seen that she must go down, all vessels and boats, not at a great distance, fled with precipitation, lest they should be drawn into the whirlpool which it occasioned.

Admiral Kempenfelt was not, as has been confidently said, a Swede by birth, but was an Englishman. He was born in Westminster of Swedish parents, and was about 56 years old.

Some gentlemen from Portsmouth report, that Admiral Kempenfelt was within a hair's breadth of saving his life, having been seen floating in a hen-coop, along with two mariners, one of which slipping off, laid hold of the Admiral, and pulled him down, just at the moment when one of the boats was within a stroke or two of reaching him; the other man keeping his hold, was saved.

Several very well concerted plans were projected both by the late and present Ministry, which have been rendered abortive by a measure, which is necessarily incident to the execution of all naval plans. If an attack is meditated against the shipping or stores in any particular part, it becomes necessary to consult pilots, to know if it is possible that ships can sail as far into the port as is necessary for the full execution of the plan; and if so, to know whether these pilots will undertake to navigate them: Thus, by consulting many persons, the secret transpires, the enemy are put upon their guard, and the expedition is defeated. This was precisely the case when it was intended that Lord Mulgrave should go against Flushing with a small squadron; pilots were consulted; the Dutch were soon made acquainted with our intentions. The consequence was, that when Lord Mulgrave appeared off Flushing, he found it so strongly fortified, that he saw it would be out of his power to make any impression on the place.

From a general view of affairs in Europe it should seem that peace is not very far distant; and certain it is, that each of the belligerent powers would be happy to prevent a further effusion of blood, and waste of treasure: But it will be acting wisely to suspend the expectation of any decisive and determinate measures towards the suspension of hostilities till the fate of Gibraltar is decided; for, according to the issue of the contest concerning this important fortress, our ambitious enemies will be influenced either to adhere to the requisitions which they have already made, or to make a very large reduction in their insolent demands.

This morning George and Joseph Weston, Job Baker, William Johnson, James Mahon, David Jones, and George Lee, were carried to Tyburn, attended by the Under Sheriff, and a prodigious number of spectators, where, after some time spent in acts of devotion, they were launched into eternity. They all appeared very penitent, and the parting farewell between the brothers filled every person with sorrow for their unhappy fate.

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board the Pegasus, in Portsmouth harbour, to a Gentleman in Bath, dated August 30, 1782.

"Yesterday morning the Royal George, lying at Spithead, with Rear Admiral Kempenfelt's flag on board, was brought to heel, in order to get at the lead pipe in her side, that conveys the salt water to a cistern used in washing the ship, when, through the bad conduct of heeling her with her lower deck ports open, the sunk, and about 1000 people perished.

"The ship was heeled on her larboard side, by getting all her lower-deck guns over the larboard, her starboard guns run out, her middle-deck guns amidships, which brought the cells of her lower-deck ports just on a level with the water's edge; it being equally, a fresh and sudden squall making her heel a little more, the water ran in at her ports, and she went down immediately.

"There was one lighter along side of her laden with spirits, which they were hoisting in at the time the accident happened; she went down with her; another lighter, fast a-stern, they cut a-drift, she dropped a little a-stern and let go her anchor, and picked up what people she could; the Admiral's attending cutter, was likewise along side, and put off immediately on seeing the water run in at her lower deck ports.

"There were about 1000 men and 300 women on board her. The Admiral was writing in his cabin; he jumped out of the stern gallery, and got on a hen-coop, on which he was seen sitting with one private marine; the marine held fast, and was saved; the Admiral let go, I suppose tired, being 70 years of age; he swam very strong, being an exceeding good swimmer; the master of the Buffalo, in a boat, once laid hold of his hand, but there being a great swell in the sea, he could not keep it—he held up his hand to be saved, and immediately went down. So perished the brave Admiral Kempenfelt, who, with courage equal to any Admiral in the service, had abilities that surpassed them all.

"The boats from every ship went to the assistance of the sufferers, and saved many, among whom was the Captain. I went down to Spithead in a wherry with a brother officer yesterday evening, and looked at the ship; her top-gallant-masts and top-masts are above water, all her starboard lower yard arms, and even half her tops.

"A signal was made last night for every ship to deliver in to the Diligence the number of men they had saved, when it amounted to 275 seamen and marines."

PRICE OF STOCKS, Sept. 3.

Bank Stock, 1747.	India Stock, 127½.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 72½.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 56½.	India Bonds, —
3 per cent. red. 57½.	Exch. Bills, 3 a 4 s prem:
3 per cent. 1726. —	Navy Bills, 103 a 2 disc:
Long Ann. 16½.	Lot. T'ck. 16 1. 4 s. 6 d.
Short Ann. 1778, 72½ a 9-16ths.	3 per cent. Scrip. 88½.
South Sea Stock, —	4 per cent. Scrip. 78½.
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	Light L. Ann. —
Ditto New Ann. 56½.	Omnium, —
Ditto 1753, —	

WIND AT DEAL, Sept. 2. S.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 3.

"The report of the death of his Royal Highness Prince William Henry, we are happy to inform our readers, is entirely without foundation; for, by a gentleman who has had the honour of seeing a letter from his Royal Highness, we are informed that he is now at New York in the most perfect health and highest spirits, on his being promoted to the rank of Admiral."

"By intelligence from Spa, we learn, that the Bishop of Osnaburg has lately taken his leave, and that his absence is much regretted by those who have had the honour of his most amiable company. His politeness, affability, good sense, and personal accomplishments, won the affections of all that approached his presence."

"A machine is making in the dock at Portsmouth, for a man to go down into the Royal George, in order to find the guns and stores that they may be saved."

"A few days before the execution of David Tyrie, he put up an offer to the Secretary of State's Office to discover a person in an elevated line of life, who is caressed by the people of this country, whose connections and situation enable him to give our enemies the best information, and who has, for some time, followed this business, together with several others in an inferior situation, provided Government would enter into an engagement that they should not be prosecuted for any overt act up to the present time. But this offer, it seems, was rejected. It was hinted to him, whether, on condition of saving his own life, he would give up the above people to a due course of law; but he declined it, saying, he despised life upon any terms where that of another was involved; and that, whether he lived or died, no blood should be at his door."

26th August last, died at Kope Castle, in Cumberland, Elizabeth Douglas, eldest daughter of the deceased Silvester Douglas of Whitting, and widow of Captain John How, late of Colonel Fowler's regiment of foot. It is hoped her friends and relations will accept of this notification of her death.

The Silver Club, given by the City of Edinburgh to the Honourable Company of Golfers, was this day played for over the Links of Leith, and won by William Inglis, Esq.

The price of rum has fallen 3 s. and 4 s. a gallon, in consequence of the imports by the last Jamaica and Leeward Island fleets. The best rum that can come home in these fleets, we are assured, may now be bought in Bristol at half a guinea a gallon.

Bath Chronicle.
On Monday last, about midnight, a fire was discovered in a new barn, on the farm of Foul Dubs, in the Kers of Falkirk, lately built by David Hardie Junior, the present farmer, which burnt the roof and all the labouring utensils in the barn, to the value of 12 l. but luckily did no other damage, as neither inhabitants or cattle are at present on the farm. About the same time, the farm-house of West Kers, possessed by the said David Hardie, was likewise discovered to be on fire; but the night being calm, was soon got extinguished. Had it got to any considerable length, there would have been little probability of any of the family, consisting of fourteen persons, being saved, as they were all in bed, and the farm-house and offices, houses containing their cattle, &c. thatched, and close by one another. There are great suspicions in the country, that both fires were wilfully raised by some evil disposed persons.

Thursday a meeting was held here, of several Noblemen and Gentlemen, to consider of a plan for raising a Volunteer Corps of ten companies, to serve without pay, (until they are called out on actual service,) on Lord Shelburne's plan. They are to be clothed in the Highland dress, and called the CALEDONIAN BAND. The meeting agreed unanimously to associate immediately, and appointed the following officers, viz.

The MARQUIS OF GRAHAM, Colonel.
The EARL OF BUCHAN, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Major ALEXANDER DONALDSON, late of the 42d regiment, Major.

Captains.—Lord M'Donald, (grenadiers); D. Stewart, Esq; Lord Provost of Edinburgh; the Honourable Mr Fraser of Lovat; Mr William Morrison writer; Robert Dundas, Esq; advocate; Niel Ferguson, Esq; advocate; Donald Macaulay, Esq; of Macaulay; James Grant, Esq; of Corriemorie; and — M'Kenzie, Esq; advocate.—The field officers, and four first named Captains, have accepted.

Mr John Wright, Engineer.
Dr Gregory Grant, Physician.

The Rev. Jos. R. Macgregor, minister of the Gaelic Chapel here, Chaplain.

The Lieutenants and Ensigns are afterwards to be chosen by the privates from among themselves.

The officers names are to be transmitted to Lord Shelburne, for his Majesty's approbation, with a request of arms and accoutrements. Near three hundred have already given in their names to serve in this corps. It is hoped, this laudable and patriotic example will be followed by the principal counties and towns in Scotland, which will supersede the necessity of raising a militia, which, upon the large scale lately proposed, must prove highly oppressive to this part of the United Kingdom. Besides this regiment now about to be associated, Edinburgh and Leith have on foot each a well disciplined DEFENSIVE BAND, clothed and armed at their own expense.

Extract of a letter from Glasgow, August 5.
"Several fields of wheat and barley have been cut down in this neighbourhood within these few days. And by the providential turn of the weather, which has been remarkably fine these some days past, there is the agreeable prospect of an earlier harvest in general, than was expected from the late rainy season."

Extract of a letter from Londonderry, Aug. 21.

"Sunday last, in consequence of an information, a Mr Scelfield, who came here some time from England, and four other persons, were carried before the Mayor of this city, their papers, &c. were seized, and after an examination, they were committed to goal; they appear to be natives of Manchester, and are charged with having carried on a treasonable correspondence with Dr Franklin."

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Extract of a letter from Limerick, Aug. 26.

"Saturday, in a most violent gale of wind, at W. S. W. three of the Leeward-Island fleet, who had put into the river, parted their anchors at Scatterry-road, and drove on shore at Limerick; one of them, it is hoped, will be got off with little damage, but the other two, it is feared, will be entirely lost, one of them being under water."

Extract of a letter from Galway, August 26.

"Last Saturday morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, a most violent storm arose, which continued several hours, with increasing impetuosity, whereby, the cock spire, and crown post of the steeple were blown down; showers of stones and tiles from the houses in the different parts of the town fell on the streets, to the great danger and terror of the passengers; who, though at that time very numerous, (it being a market day,) yet, providentially, no person received any material hurt. A neutral ship from Bourdeaux, but lost from Limerick, which arrived in the road but the day before, was forced from her anchors, and drove on the strand of Rinnore, where the crew remains, but it is hoped, will be got off without much damage; and a late vessel, outward bound, that was taking in her cargo in the dock, was driven from her moorings, and carried away the masts of two other vessels that were near her; God grant that much greater damages have not been sustained from this tremendous gale."

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

LETTER III.

To the REAL FREEHOLDERS OF SCOTLAND.

GENTLEMEN,
I TAKE the liberty now to offer some few observations upon the statutes mentioned in my last, as applicable to the propositions which I maintain.

First, it is plain, that these laws intend every Freeholder to have an estate. He was excused from personal attendance when that estate was but small; no provision is made from excusing Freeholders who had nominal and fictitious estates. Freeholders of that kind did not exist in former times. Our forefathers were too high spirited to admit of such partners: They were all men of property. Freeholders were excused from personal attendance, if their estates were under 20 l. Scots; and afterwards, if they were under 100 merks of the new extent; a valuation by which the casualties due to the superior were ascertained, as the old extent was a valuation by which the public taxes were to be laid on. Each of these extents might at first be nearly equal to the real rent, but they were far under it at the times I am speaking of.

After representation was introduced, the qualification of electors, by the act of 1661, formerly mentioned, is declared to be a forty shilling land, holding of the King's Majesty in capite; or in case it was upon lands which held of the King, in place of the suppressed Prelates, these new Freeholders were to have a yearly free rent (after deduction of the feu duties) of 1000 l. Scots, or 83 l. 6 s. 8 d. Sterling.

The reason, in the list of these cases, for ascertaining the qualification by the real rent, was, because church-lands had no old extent. There had never been a valuation of these lands in that manner. The tax was levied upon the lands of churchmen, according to a tax-roll peculiar to themselves. And it is very plain to me, that 83 l. 6 s. 8 d. at that time, must have been considered as the average real rent of a forty shilling land of old extent.

This act, and all the preceding acts, clearly intend, that the Freeholders were to have a beneficial interest in the lands; and this is founded on good sense and sound policy.

Sir William Blackstone, a learned and constitutional man, as well as a great lawyer, says, "The true reason of requiring any qualification, with regard to property in voters, is to exclude such persons as are in so mean a situation, that they are esteemed to have no will of their own. If these persons had votes, they would be tempted to dispose of them under some undue influence or other. This would give a great and artificial, or a wealthy man, a larger share in elections, than is consistent with general liberty. If it were probable that every man would give his vote freely, and without influence of any kind, then, upon the true theory and genuine principles of liberty, every member of the community, however poor, should have a vote in electing their delegates, to whose charge is committed the disposal of his property, his liberty, and his life. But since that can hardly be expected in persons of indigent fortunes, or such as are under the immediate dominion of others, all popular states have been obliged to establish certain qualifications, whereby some, who are suspected to have no will of their own, are excluded from voting, in order to set other individuals, whose will may be supposed independent, more thoroughly upon a level with each other."

He adds, in another place, "That this freehold must be forty shillings annual value; because that sum would, in the time of Henry VI. with proper industry, furnish all the necessities of life, and render the Freeholder, if he pleased, an independent man. For Bishop Fleetwood, in his *Chronicon Protosum*, written at the beginning of the present century, 'has fully proved forty shillings in the reign of Henry VI. to have been equal to 12 l. per annum in the reign of Queen Anne; and as the value of money is pretty considerably lower since the Bishop wrote, I think we may fairly conclude from this, and other circumstances, that what was equivalent to 12 l. in his days, is equivalent to 20 l. at present.'"

This is the property-qualification of electors in England. The qualification of the elector is much higher. There, every knight of a shire must have a clear estate of 600 l. per annum, and every citizen and burgess to the value of 300 l. per annum. All this rests upon the principle of independency.

With us, in Scotland, the qualification of electors and of the elected is the very same. Our ancestors, it would seem, in 1661, saw no reason for making any difference, and thought 83 l. 6 s. 8 d. a high enough qualification in land, even for their Commissioners to Parliament.

Such being the principle of our law in 1661, that all electors of Commissioners to Parliament should have a real property, to a certain amount, I could never bring myself to think, that the act of 1681 did truly intend totally to alter our law in this respect, and to give a right of voting to a naked superior, who had no interest in the land, in the way of rent; for, a blench, or small feu-duty, is not to be called a beneficial interest; and the casualties are but casualties, and may be taxed to a trifle. I am the more confirmed in this opinion, from considering the words of that act, which express no such intention, and intimates, that the Freeholder must be in fact in property or superiority, and in possession. What signified his being in possession, if the rent he possessed was not to be collected? I believe the truth is, that, in 1681, some of the greatest properties belonging to the vassals of the superiors were held

ward, where the emoluments of a bare superiority were both certain and substantial; and there were but few superiors of blench holdings who had not other great property estates in the same counties, so that no evil consequences were foreseen to flow from superiority qualifications: Nevertheless, upon these unfortunate words, *property or superiority*, which were continued in our after election laws, has been grafted the whole doctrine of nominal qualifications, which lawyers have improved into those licentious and waddles of superiority, and have split and multiplied in such a manner, that our ancient constitution is quite overthrown, and the grievance has now become insupportable.

My next proposition was, That no Freeholder, however great his property, should have more votes than one.

As the contrary proposition is the affirmative, I might call upon the nominals and their abettors to prove it. I never heard of such a thing being maintained to be a principle of our constitution, directly or indirectly, till the device was fallen upon of splitting superiorities into these two penny liferents. But, Gentlemen, I shall submit to your plain sense and understandings, whether the round-about way taken to create these freeholds, at so much expence, and introducing such perplexity into our land-rights, is not itself a demonstration, that they durst not shew a plain face, but were under the necessity of coming under a mask.

I shall not, however, shelter myself under the defence of not being obliged to prove a negative: I ask, What was the meaning of the act in the 12th of Queen Ann, cap. 6, for obliging all electors to take an oath, declaring, that the estate upon which the Freeholder claims to vote, is not in trust? Is not the reason for introducing that oath, alleged in the act itself, that it was to prevent this very abuse? When a new device was found out for evading the intendment of that act, by creating nominal and fictitious rights, which were not trusts, i. e. not qualified by written declarations of trust; for they were not worth putting under trust. The Legislature, to correct that evil, by the act of the 7th George II. appointed a new oath to be taken, declaring that the title was not nominal and fictitious. Casualties, indeed, have since found out a method of evading that oath also. They have discovered, that a penny is as really a penny, as a pound is a pound, or as a thousand pounds are a thousand pounds; and that a title-deed is not fictitious, if it be truly subscribed by the grantor, and executed in due form.

In logic and metaphysics, of which I do not profess myself a judge, these propositions may be what are called *truifisms*, and many very honest men have been persuaded to take them in that light; but other men, equally honest, taking them up in common sense, and in the plain understanding of mankind, cannot help thinking they are *sophisms*; and it cannot be disputed, that they are evasions of the intendment of these statutes, which were expressly levelled against the multiplication of votes upon one and the same estate. This is all I undertook to prove, namely, that they were disagreeable to our constitution; and I have proved it, if it is admitted that our constitution is to be learned from our statute-book.

I shall go a little farther in my next letter. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your assured servant,
AN OLD FREEHOLDER.

To the Printer of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SIR,

IN your paper of Wednesday last, I see an attack upon my character, couched in a well-digested file of irony, in order to make it cut the deeper. The signature, whether real or fictitious, is to me a matter of no consequence: It is neither my intention nor my business to encounter the scurrilities of a Recruiting Sergeant, or enquire whether such a man exists, or not. I address myself to you as a fellow-citizen, and the person who circulated these insidious insinuations against me: And I am entitled to inform you, Sir, every thing which you have published in that paper, so far as concerns me, is notoriously false. It is false that ever I asserted, that the whole Recruiting Sergeants were kidnappers, or that any one of them was a scoundrel, as your paper lets forth. It is a truth well known, that different parties of them go about disguised, in order to trepan industrious and useful labourers, in direct opposition to an act of Parliament. This truth I have asserted, and do still maintain, in the face of calumny and menace. That there are men of honour and integrity among them, is a circumstance which I had no occasion to announce to the Public; and, while they continue to act agreeable to the laws of their country, no man can wish them success more sincerely than I do. If the part which I have taken in this affair proves in any degree conducive to the ends which I had in view, by calling these gentlemen to a sense of that duty which they owe to law and equity, I shall think my labour well bestowed; and listen to the ribaldry and threats of interested individuals without being disquieted or dismayed.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Nicholson-street,

Sept. 6. 1782.

JOHN CLARK.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.
Sept. 5. Adventurer, Turnbull, from Riga, with hemp and flax, &c.
Jean, Brown, from Glasgow, in ballast.
Nelly, Bachop, from Sealock, with yettin.
Polly, Chives, from Limekilns, with lime.
Good Intent, Millar, from Alloa, with coals and whisky.
William, Tweedle, from Lynn, with grain.
Isobel and Mary, Harlow, from Alenmouth, with ditto.
Mercury, Bain, from Warren, with ditto.
6. Philip, Ramblead, from Lynn, with ditto.
Lark, Ayrlome, from Stockton, with cheese.
SEA LOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.
Sept. 4. Mercury, Davidson, from Archangel, with tar.
5. Success, Adamson, from Melmel, with timber.
David and Betty, Cargill, from Anstruther, with grain.
Elizabeth, Caffie, from North Berwick, with ditto.
Jasper and Betty, Leslie, from Dunbar, with ditto.
SAILED.
4. Nelly, Bachop, for Leith, with cast and wrought iron.
Jean, Brown, for ditto, in ballast.
5. Marys, Ker, from Glasgow, for Alloa, with flax.

A CHURCH IN PERTH TO BE SEATED.

THE Magistrates and Town-Council of Perth having refused to seat their East Church, and to erect Galleries and a Pulpit therein, conform to a plan thereof in the hands of the town-clerk, notice is hereby given to those who may incline to undertake the execution of this work, that they lodge with the clerk, betwixt and the first day of November next, proposals for executing the work, with estimates of the expence, signed and sealed up, to be opened in face of Council. The plan to be seen at the town-clerk's office, together with a full explanation thereof, specifying the manner of execution, and the quality and dimensions of the wood, &c.

Any person desiring it, may have a copy of the explanation of the plan transmitted to them.

European Magazine and London Review.

This day is published.

[Embellished with the following elegant ENGRAVINGS: 1. A correct Likeness of Count De Grasse, drawn from the life. 2. The Death of Leonard De Vinci, in the arms of Francis I. 3. A new-invented Instrument for Drawing in Perspective. And, 4. Four pages of the graved Metic.]

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW;

CONTAINING THE
LITERATURE, HISTORY, POLITICS, ARTS, MANNERS,
AND AMUSEMENTS OF THE AGE.

BY THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

FOR AUGUST 1782.

CONTAINING

Account of the Life and Military Services of the Comte De Grasse; the Man Milliner; Description of a new Invented Instrument for Drawing in Perspective; the Lost Daughter recovered; the Man of the Town, No. 5; Description of Ireland continued; the Hive, a Collection of Scraps; the Death of Leonard Le Vinci; of the Origin and Progress of Punishments; Sentimental Fragments, No. 1; the Fatal Effects of Jealousy; View of French Literature continued; Le Piqueur Yvain continued; an Account of the late Influenza; Anecdotes of the Family of the Melneux's of Ireland; the Last Will of Sir William Petty, founder of the noble family of Shelburne; Original Letters of Miss Talbot to her Friends, from a MS. in the British Museum; Short Essays on Thinking, Judging, Friendship, &c.

The London Review, with Anecdotes of Authors.—Bishop Newton's Life, and Anecdotes of his Friends, concluded; Count Dillon's Political Survey of the Sacred Roman Empire; Mr Knox's Moral and Literary Essays; Answer to Dr Priestley's Letters to a Philosophical Unbeliever; A Treatise on Treasons and Public Delinquencies; P. M. A. Broussanet Ichthyologia; Dr Falconer on the Influenza; Dr Broughton on the Influenza; Dr Hamilton on the Influenza; Mr Clare's new and easy method of curing the Lues Venerea, &c.; Mr Molinex's Question Book; Mr Page on the Art of Shooting Flying; Essays on Hunting; Critical Observations on the Scottish Historians, Hume, Stuart, and Robinson; the Constitution of the several Independent States of America; Mr Prentice's Narrative of a Shipwreck on the Island of Cape Breton; Dr Triller's Sudden Reader; Mr Stockdale's Examination of the important Question, &c.; Elegant Extracts, selected for the Improvement of Scholars; Anecdotes of the Rev. David Williams; Summary Account of the Proceedings in Parliament; Debates on the Plan for raising Corps in the principal Towns of Great Britain—on Sir Thomas Rumbold's restraining Bill—on the Bill for repealing the act of 6th Geo. I.—on the Turnpike Bill, &c.; Account of the important Revolution in Ireland.

Theatrical Intelligence.—The Candidate; Thomas and Kate; the Female Dramatist; Harlequin Teague.

Poetry.—Tartana, or the Plaidie, by Dr Ellis; a Monody, by Capel Lofft, Esq; Chanson; Elegy; Briddyn Jubilee; to Time; Songs, &c. at Vauxhall.

Monthly Chronicle; List of Bankrupts, Promotions, Price of Stocks, &c.

LONDON: Printed for JOHN FIELDING, and sold at Edinburgh, by JAMES SIMPSON.

With whom Letters and Essays, addressed to the authors, may be left.

The approbation of the Public has been felt in the extent of the sale of the European Magazine, which, while it has filled the Editors with gratitude, as well as resolution to persevere, has raised up RIVALS, who do them the honour to show, that they can only hope for success by the fidelity of their plagiarism. If they must have a competitor for the favour of the Public, they could not possibly be set in opposition to a candidate more agreeable to them than the present, who is content with imitating, at an humble distance, the model which he had not the ingenuity to invent.

Likewise just published,

1. The Monthly Navy List to 1st September.
2. The Companion to the Navy List; being an Alphabetical List of the Flag Officers, the Captains, Masters and Commanders, and Lieutenants of the Fleet, with the Dates of their Commissions. To be published only twice a year.
3. Burney's General History of Music, vol. 2d.
4. Cecilia, or Memoirs of an Heiress, 3 vols. by Miss Barney, author of Evelina.
5. The New Annual Register for 1781.
6. Beauties of Dr Blair's Sermons, one vol. 12mo.

PERTH ACADEMY.

THE Academy sits down, for the ensuing season, upon the 1st October next, and rises the 1st of August thereafter.

The following Branches of Science are taught by the respective Masters: THE FRENCH LANGUAGE, WRITING, ARITHMETIC in all its parts, and BOOK-KEEPING.

All the branches of the MATHEMATICS:—particularly Euclid's Elements, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, the Conic Sections; Algebra, with its applications; and Geography, with the uses of the Globes.

GENERAL MENSURATION, including Gauging and Surveying, with the uses of the respective instruments; Fortification and Navigation, with the application of the several instruments used at sea.

PERSPECTIVE, DRAWING, and the ORDERS of ARCHITECTURE.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY and ASTRONOMY, for the explaining and illustrating of which the Academy has a good apparatus.

Two years are necessary to pass through the above course, but any student may attend the first year without attending the second. The fees for French and Drawing are half a Guinea per quarter. The other branches are taught by the session, for the fee of Two Guineas.

N. B. Mr GIBSON, Master of the Academy, boards young Gentlemen at the terms of £1. per quarter. He has general accommodation for them, and superintends their studies.

THOMAS WALKER AND SON,

Quality Street, Leith,

HAVE presently on hand a quantity of the following articles, which they are selling very reasonably:

Alliant and French Cocks, of best quality; Liquorice Ball; Dutch Cheese; Ditto Hoops, Ditto Beloms, Ditto crops and bright Madder in cakes; Coniac and Nantz Brandy; very fine Florence Oil in bottles; cut Whalebone of different kinds, at the London price; Irish Linens; Russia Sheetings and Doubls; a few boxes very handsome Italian Gum-flowers; Umbrellas, and Silk Oil Cloth for ditto, and bathing-caps; two pieces very pretty Irish Poplins for ladies' gowns; an assortment of 12 ladies and Childrens Fans; and a few pairs Morocco Leather and Calimancoe Shoes, very good and cheap; Prestonpan Oil of Vitriol, at the maker's price; Irish Beef in barrels.

Good allow: given to those that take quantities; and commissions punctually obeyed.

AN ASSISTANT SCHOOL-MISTRESS

WANTED for the TRADES MAIDEN HOSPITAL.

WANTED, for the said Hospital, an Assistant School-Mistress, to enter upon the 1st of October next.—The Assistant School-Mistress must be capable to teach the Girls to sew White and Coloured Seams, to make gowns, to make up things in the Millinery Way, to draw and sew in Tambour Gentlemen's Vests and Ruffles; as also, Handkerchiefs, Ladies Ruffles, Aprons and Shoes, and to embroider in a proper manner. No person need apply for the office except such as are of unexceptionable character in all respects; and they may lodge certificates of their qualifications and good character, betwixt and the said 1st of October next, with Mr James Cunningham junior, baker in Edinburgh, Treasurer to said Hospital.

As the Governors of this Hospital have been at pains to extend the education of the girls to the above branches, with a view to render them more useful, and in hopes, at same time, of improving the annual income of the Hospital, they humbly solicit the favour and encouragement of the Public: And all possible care will be taken to give general satisfaction to their employers.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.
ARRIVED.
Sept. 4. Amelia, Johnston, from Laine, with lime-stone.
5. Captain Gillies's cutter, from a cruise.
SAILED.
4. Abby, Crooks, for Irvine, in ballast.
5. Jeanie, Harkclay, for Jamaica, with goods.

GAME.
THE DUKE OF ROXBURGH being desirous to preserve the Game on his lands in East Lothian, hopes that no Gentleman will shoot on them this season. All persons not qualified to kill game who are found trespassing, will be prosecuted as the law directs.

ROUP of GROWING CORN & FOGGAGE.
To be SOLD by public roup, at CRAIGHOUSE, upon Tuesday the 10th of September,

TWO FIELDS OF GOOD WHEAT, consisting of about nine Scots acres.

Also to be LET,
The FOGGAGE of three Pasture Parks, of about thirteen acres, until Martinmas.

Also to be ROUPED,
A PARK of WHEAT at Burrowmuirhead, opposite to Merchiston-House, consisting of about eight acres.

The roup to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon; and credit to be given on proper security.

Alexander White will show the wheat and foggage, any time before the roup.

FOR GARDENERS.

To be LET for Garden Ground, and entered to immediately, or at Martinmas next,

THE INCLOSURES of WEST GRANGE, consisting of about an acre and a half English measure; together with the under storey of the house.

The ground is thoroughly inclosed with stone and lime walls lately repaired, and is only about a mile distant from the crofts of Edinburgh. For particulars, enquire at James Laidlaw writer in Edinburgh.

To be LET, and entered to at Martinmas next,
A LARGE GARDEN at Caroline Park, in the parish of Craigmond, well stored with wall-trees, espaliers, fruit-trees, &c.

For particulars apply to Harry Davidson writer to the signet.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE to the DEBTORS of WALTER SETON and COMPANY, late merchants in Edinburgh.

NOTWITHSTANDING notice given by letters to the debtors of the said Company, to make payment of the accounts due by them, to Andrew Hamilton clerk to the signet, factor for the trustees for the creditors of said Company, who has powers to discharge the same, very few of the said debtors have yet complied with that request.

All persons therefore, who stand indebted to the said Company, are intreated to make payment of their debts to the said Andrew Hamilton, betwixt and the 1st October next, otherwise actions will be raised at his instance for payment, without any further notice being given.

Notice to Creditors.

THE Creditors of the late JOHN WATSON of Overmains, and such of the Creditors of JOHN WATSON writer in Edinburgh, his eldest son, whose debts were contracted preceding the month of September 1780, are desired betwixt and the 14th November next, to lodge in the hands of William Keith accountant in Edinburgh, trustee for said creditors, their grounds of debt, and depositions on the verity thereof, in order to a division of the funds recovered. Certifying such as neglect this notice, that they will be excluded from a share in said division.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM MORISON,

Late Merchant in Edinburgh and Leith, now deceased.

THE Trustees for the Creditors of the said William Morison, having realized the more accessible part of his funds, propose dividing the proceeds among his Creditors; as soon as a scheme of division can be properly drawn up. In order to this, the Creditors are requested to lodge in the hands of John Young writer, Tisdick's Wynd, Edinburgh, their several grounds of debt, with oaths on the verity thereof, on or before the 16th of September; when a scheme of division among such as shall have then complied with this requisition will be drawn up.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JAMES BUCHANAN, Esq; late of Drum-pelpher.

AS the Estate of Drum-pelpher is now sold, and the price payable at Martinmas next, the Creditors are hereby desired forthwith to lodge with Robert Trotter writer to the signet, or Hugh Bremner, clerk to Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, their grounds of debt, with an affidavit on the verity thereof emitted before the Judge Ordinary, or any of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, so as the same may be laid before Mr Farquharson, as arbiter for ranking the creditors on the price.

Such of the creditors as have not yet signed the submission to Mr Farquharson, will please directly do it by themselves, or their doers properly authorized; for which purpose copies thereof are lodged with Thomas Buchanan writer in Glasgow, and the said Robert Trotter.

The creditors are requested to attend to this intimation, as they may be cut out of their place in the ranking, if they neglect to produce and depone.

LANDS IN MID-LOTHIAN TO BE SOLD

THE Lands of LEITH-HEAD, either in whole or in lots, comprehending the inn and 40 acres of land set therewith, commonly known by the name of *Little Pottage*, lying in the parish of Kirknewton, and county of Edinburgh.

The lands in whole consist of above 260 acres; and there was lately built upon them a neat mansion-house, fit to accommodate a pretty large family. Except the 40 acres set along with the inn, the lands may be entered to at Martinmas first. They are situated eleven measured miles from Edinburgh, on the great road leading from thence to Lanark, and the shire of Ayr.

If the lands are not purchased in whole, they will be sold in three lots, viz. The first lot, comprehending the inn and 40 Acre of Land, consists of about 203 acres. The second lot, upon which the mansion-house is situated, consists of about 80 acres, mostly inclosed with hedge and ditch. And the third lot, upon which the house of Leith-head is situated, consists of about 80 acres. By these divisions the marches will be rendered very straight, and the lots compact, so that purchasers, whether for profit or pleasure, will be enabled to improve them to very good purpose.

For further particulars apply to James Sommers writer in Edinburgh, who will show a plan and survey of the lands, and who has power to conclude a bargain either in whole or in lots.

NEUTRAL SHIP for St THOMAS.

THE DANISH SNOW CHRISTIAN and **KAREN**, Andreas Anderson master, is now taking on board goods at Greenock, for the Danish Island of St Thomas, and is expected to be clear to sail about the 1st October. Such as are inclined to embrace the present favourable opportunity of transporting goods to that Island, are requested to apply immediately to Hamilton, Maciver, and Co. merchants in Leith.

The Christian and Karen is a stout vessel, and completely manned with Danish seamen.

Preservation of Standing Corn and Fences.

THE Proprietors and Possessors of the Inclosures east and south of Tranent, and a number of neighbouring Farmers, give notice, That they are resolved to prosecute every person, qualified or unqualified, trespassing on their fields or fences. Gentlemen should have patience until the crops are cut, when the gates will be unlocked, and they may enjoy their sport without hurting fences or farmer.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

THE EARL OF LAUDERDALE,

Earl of Hyndford,
Sir Alexander Dick of Prestonfield, Bart.
Sir James G. Baird of Saughtonhall, Bart.
Charles Watson of Saughton, Esq;
Thomas Craig of Riccarton, Esq;
Ad. Cunningham-Dunham of Bonington, Esq;
John Christie of Raberton, Esq;
Archibald Christie of Ratho, Esq;
Thomas Sivewright of South-house, Esq;
Alexander Gibson-Wright of Cliftonhall, Esq;
Alexander Johnston of Straton, Esq;
Charles Gordon of Braid, Esq;
Dr Alexander Monro of Craiglockhart;—and
John Davidson of Revelrig, Esq;

Having entered into an association, and being resolved to preserve the Game upon their respective estates within the county of Mid-Lothian, —therefore it is expected that no gentleman will shoot or hunt upon their lands without a licence from the proprietors, as they are determined to prosecute every person who shall be found hunting, not duly qualified and licensed. And they do hereby offer a reward of ONE GUINEA to any person who shall inform against any poacher found hunting upon any part of the said estates; to be paid by Laurence Inglis writer in Edinburgh, upon conviction of the offenders.

OIL OF VITRIOL WORKS.

TO be SOLD by public roup, in John's Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Monday the 9th day of September 1782, between the hours of five and seven in the afternoon.

THE OIL OF VITRIOL WORKS at PRESTONPANS.

These Works are in good condition for making annually four hundred tons of Oil of Vitriol, situated on the banks of the Frith of Forth, about eight miles east of Edinburgh, near two harbours for shipping. Coal and labour at moderate rates. These Works are a very advantageous situation for making Alcaline Salts, as great quantities of Sea Salt are made at Prestonpans, without paying near so much Excise as is paid in England, and the situation is also very convenient for making soap. If unquestionable security is given for the value, immediate payment will not be required; and a regular well-going Work for making Oil of Vitriol may be instantly entered upon, as the Works are continued, in expectation of its being of consequence to a purchaser.

If the purchaser should be desirous to extend the trade, there are convenient buildings near the Works, that may be bought, or rented very cheap.

The Works will not be shown; but inventories of the hoases and buildings, mentioning their extent and condition, attested by two ordained and sworn measurers; and inventories of the utensils, mentioning their present condition and value, attested by men of know edge; as also, inventories of the goods on hand may be seen, by applying to Walter Hog accountant in Edinburgh, Alexander Baxter of Odiem in the county of Southampton, Mr Nathaniel Nicholls attorney at law, Queen's Street, Cheshide, London, or to Mess. Matthew Boltoun or Samuel Garbett at Birmingham; to whom any person inclining to make a private bargain before the day of sale, may give in proposals, which, if not accepted of, shall be kept secret, if desired.

William Dick writer to the signet will show the articles and conditions of the public sale.

STIRLING PARK.

THAT upon Tuesday the 10th day of September 1782, there will be LET in lease by public roup, within the house of James Wingate vintner in Stirling, for the term of nineteen years after Martinmas 1783, That PARK at Stirling, called the *King's Park*, *King's Knot*, *Butt*, and *Gowan Hills*, as presently possessed by William Buchan, and his sub-tenants.

The roup to begin at twelve o'clock mid-day.

SALE OF LANDS.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 11th day of September, between the hours of four and six afternoon.

THE FOLLOWING FARMS, &c. belonging to Mr BORTHWICK of Crookstown:

	Yearly Rent.
I. GLENGELT, with its pertinents,	l. 226
II. HILLSLOP, CALFHEAD, and ALLANSHAWES,	200
III. LADYSIDE and GARWALD,	160
IV. A GARDEN of eight acres, and sundry Tenements within the town of Dalkeith,	30
	l. 636

For particulars, apply to Mr Borthwick, the proprietor, Laurieston-street, Edinburgh, or to James Watson writer to the signet, who will give to any person who has a view of purchasing a copy of particulars relative to the said lands.

SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLSHIRE, AND PRICES REDUCED SINCE LAST EXPOSED.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Glasgow, upon Wednesday the 18th day of September current, between the hours of twelve mid-day and one in the afternoon, in the LOTS after mentioned:

Lot I. The Lands of DRUMFIN, GARTNAGRENACH, DALL, and CRAIGGLASS, lying in the parish of Knapdale.

Lot II. The Lands of the TWO KIRNANS, KINLOCHLEAN, FERNOCH, CARRAN, ACHALICH, ACHADAHARLY, DARINERNOCH, DARINACARDOCH, and LAGG.—Also, the Lands of KILMICHAEL, and the Lands of BALIMORE, and Salmon Fishing belonging thereto on the water of Add. The Lands of SUCCOTH and LETTERNAMOLT, with the Superiority of the Lands of GLASVAR, BARMULLOCH, and ARILOCHSHENOCH, all lying in the parish of Kilmichael of Glaffie. The superiority and property lands of this lot holding immediately of the Crown, afford a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament.

The lands are of great extent; from their situation very capable of improvement; and the woods upon them, which are in a thriving condition, of considerable value. The lands hold partly of the Crown, and partly of subjects superior.

The conditions of sale, and writings, will be shown by Allan Macdougall writer to the signet, Edinburgh; to whom, or to Peter Murdoch, Esq; merchant in Glasgow, those intending to become purchasers, and who are desirous of further information, may apply.

SALE OF LANDS IN LINLITHGOW SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 25th day of September current, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands of MID and EASTER MIDSEAT of FULLSHELLS, lying in the parish of Whitburn and county of Linlithgow, and presently possessed by Robert Hamilton, at the yearly rent of 50l. sterling. This farm consists of about 150 Scots acres, all arable, and partly inclosed and planted. It holds of the Crown, and stands valued in the cess-books at 136l. 1d. Scots.

The tenant will show the lands, and for other particulars apply to James Gray senior, writer in Edinburgh, who has power to conclude a private bargain.

To be LET betwixt and Martinmas next,
THE Lands and Estate of CRUIVIE, situated in the parish of Logie, and county of Fife, about two miles from the ferry to Dundee, five from Cupar, and the same distance from St Andrews.

This estate contains about 400 arable acres, besides upwards of 60 acres of rich meadow, and a very considerable extent of good pasture, affording one of the best sheep-walks in the county. The arable ground is partly a strong clay, partly a light dry soil, remarkably adapted to green crops; and the meadows (which are now in a state of nature) may be drained at a small expence, and will then for many years produce immensely. There are a number of cottages on the ground, which give a tenant command of labourers at all times, and enable him to dispose of the remote parts of the outfield ground to great advantage.

Every encouragement will be given by the proprietor, by building, draining, or inclosing; and tenants of stock and industry will find this estate an object worthy their attention.

Proposals in writing, for all or any part of the above, may be sent betwixt and the end of September, to Mr Anstruther Advocate, Edinburgh; and such as are not accepted of will be concealed.

N. B. The proprietor would incline that a proportion of the rent was paid in virtual.

LANDS OF ADAMTOUN.

TO be SOLD at Ayr, in the house of Mr Wharton vintner there, on Thursday the 3d of October 1782, at one o'clock afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of ADAMTOUN, and Ten Acres or thereby of Land, part of the great meadow called *SANQUHAR ROUGE*, lying in the parishes of Monkton and St Evox, and shire of Ayr, and within five miles of the boroughs of Irvine and Kilmarnock, and three of Ayr.

Also, the SUPERIORITY of the Lands of Goldring, Crookside, Hillhouse, Ladykirk, and Ladylands; and the Patronage of the parish of Monkton.

The estate is of a very rich quality, lies exceedingly compact, and is properly inclosed and subdivided with ditches and hedges, which are in a thriving condition. The yearly rent of the said estate, valuing the lands in the proprietor's natural possession at a reasonable rate, is about 421 l. sterling.—On the estate there are 40 acres of natural wood, which will very soon be ready for cutting; besides which, there are a considerable number of very old trees, properly disposed around a commodious modern mansion-house, judiciously situated, and commanding an extensive prospect of a fertile and well-cultivated country, the frith of Clyde, island of Arran, and rock of Jila; and, at a proper distance from the mansion-house, there is a very good kitchen-garden and orchard, well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds.

The lands hold of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to a vote for the member of Parliament for the shire of Ayr.

The progress of write to the estate are perfectly clear, and may be seen in the hands of Thomas Adair clerk to the signet; to whom, or to John Boswell writer in Ayr, any intending to purchase may apply for further particulars.

By ADJOURNMENT.

SALE OF LANDS IN THE SHIRE OF RENFREW.
THERE is to be SOLD, by public roup, within the house of Mrs Graham vintner in Paisley, upon Thursday the 10th day of October 1782, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

All and Whole the Lands of EASTER WALKINSHAW,

with the hoases and pertinents lying within the parish and shire of Renfrew, as the same are at present possessed by James Storie. These Lands are now out of lease, have not been raised in the rents for twenty-three years past, and held blench of a subject superior. They lie in the neighbourhood of the thriving town of Paisley, are well adapted for situations for houses to carry on manufactures; and being adjacent to the Water of Gryffe, a bleachfield may be erected on the lands to great advantage.

The conditions of roup, and title-deeds of the lands, are in the hands of Samuel Mitchell junior clerk to the signet; to whom, or to William Keith accountant in Edinburgh, or Charles Maxwell merchant in Paisley, enquiry may be made as to further particulars.

The Lands will be sold by private bargain at any time betwixt and the day of sale.

TO BE SOLD.

The ESTATE of GLINS in Stirlingshire,

And SEVERAL HOUSES in Glasgow.

UPON Wednesday the 2d day of October next, at 12 o'clock forenoon, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Glasgow, there will be exposed to sale by public roup.

All and whole the Lands and Estate of COLQUHOUN GLINS, and SUPERIORITIES of the Lands of Easter Glins, and of Weller Colmore. The tenants pay cess, stipend, salary, and other public burdens; and the present free rental, as mentioned in former advertisements, is about 220 l. sterling.

The estate is already half way inclosed and subdivided, and the remainder may be easily accomplished, there being free-stone quarries in every part thereof, which will be a great rise of rent.

The whole is very improvable, and may be carried on at an easy rate: there being inexhaustible lime quarries near by. It lies in the middle of a sporting country, a little south of the great road betwixt Stirling and Dunbarton, and within seven computed miles of Stirling, within two of the market and post-town of Kippon, and a little more from the bridge of Frew, over Forth: It affords a sufficient freehold qualification in Stirling county; and the lands being low valued, the cess and public burdens bear a light proportion to the rent. There is an excellent mansion-house and garden in the middle of the estate, both in modern taste, and in good order. The office-houses are also commodious, and lately built at much expence, and are in the best repair.

The conditions of sale, and title-deeds of the estate of Glins, to be seen in the hands of James Wright writer in Stirling; and the estate will be shown by Robert Kay or William Robertson at Glins.

As also, upon Thursday the 10th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Glasgow, there will be sold by public roup, the SEVERAL HOUSES and PERTINENTS in the city of Glasgow, that lately pertained to Mr Buchanan of Glins; which will be shown on calling for Mr Thomas Buchanan writer in Glasgow, in whose hands the title-deeds are, and who will commune with any person inclining to purchase.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by judicial roup, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time, upon Monday the 25th day of November next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon.

The ACRES of LAND, extending to Seven

and a Half, or thereby, lying within the liberty of the burgh of Renfrew, being part of the unentailed subjects which belonged to the deceased James Campbell of Blythwood, Esq; which, for a tack of nineteen years, are proven to be well worth 21 l. 5 s. per acre, and which, for the seven acres and a half, amounts to 161 l. 17 s. 6 d. The proven value and upset price is 388 l. 6 s. 3 d.

Some of these acres are presently let at no less than 4 l. 19 s. per acre; and although they are proven to be worth only 16 l. 17 s. 6 d. of yearly rent in whole, for a nineteen year's tack, yet, by the proof, it appears, that to let them separately, or by acres, they might bring a higher rent; and accordingly they do actually yield at present 23 l. 12 s. 6 d. of yearly rent.

By adjournment, at five time to be sold.

The HOUSES and YARDS at CLAYSELOP, which belonged to the said deceased James Campbell, the upset price of which was formerly 161 l. sterling, but now lowered to 60 l.

The title-deeds of the whole, with the articles and conditions of roup, are to be seen in the hands of Mr John Callendar one of the depute-clerks of session, or George Clapperton writer in Edinburgh; and persons wanting information as to further particulars will please apply to the said George Clapperton.